EW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL-ROAD-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 7, 1854. ROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 18 A. M., NAINS LRAVE NEW-YORK—FOR New-Haven—7, 8 A. M., NAINS LRAVE NEW-YORK—FOR New-Haven—7, 8 A. M., (Ex.) 12.30, 3.20, (Ac. and Ex.) 4, deport—7, 8 A. M., (Ex.) 12.30, 3.20, (Ac. and Ex.) 4, deport—7, 8 M., 12.30, 3.20, 4.30 P. M. For Norwalls, Westport—7 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, 4.30 P. M. For Norwalls, Westport—7 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, (Ex. and Ac.) 4, (Ex.) 4.30, 5.15 P. M. Darien and Greenwich—7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 3.30, (Ex. and J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Fort Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Fort Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Chester and New-J. 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Chester and

VECTING TRAINS—For Boston—S.A. M., (Ex.;) 4 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield—8, (Ex.;) 12.30, 4 P. M.
For Cannecticut River Railroad to Montreal—8 A. M.
For Canal Railroad—8 A. M., (Ex.;) 12.30 P. M. For
endon Railroad—8 A. M., 4 P. M. For Housatonic Rail
A. M.; 3.20 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—8 A. M.
M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—7, 9 A. M. M.

ALMS TO NEW-YORK—From New-Haven—4.30, 7, 9.35

1. 1. 56, (Ex.,) 4.30, 8.35 P. M., (Ex.) From Bridgeport—
7.42, 10.18 A. M.; 2.02, (Ex.,) 5.11, 9.32 P. M., (Ex.) From alk—6, 6.44, 8.15, 10.52 A. M.; 2.58, (Ex.,) 3.25, 5.45, 19.

(Ex.) From Port Chester—5.30, 6.45, 7.20, 8.57, 11.32

1. 468, 6.27 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GEN-KSEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in connection with the Buffale, Corning and New-York and New-York and Eric Bailroads, forms a direct route from New-York to Roch-ects.

ester.

The directness of this route, tegether with the superior com-brt afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desir-able between the shore-named cities.

Tickets can be precured at the New-York and Eric Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 180 Broadway; also in

ersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Bretables will be transported between New-York and RochFretables will be transported between New-York and Rocheter with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto
as be obtained by calling apon the General Freight Agont of
the New-York and Eric Rallroad, Eric Buildings, or C. S.
APPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

No trains on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad on
unday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.-On and

After MODAY, July 2, 1825, and until further notice. Pus conger Tesins will leave Pier, foot of Duane-et., as follows, viz. DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. MAIL, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next mornhing.

ROCKLANE PASSENGER, at 5 P. M., (from foot of Chambers et.) via Pierment, for Suffern's and intermediate Stations. WAY PASSENGER, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate Stations.

erciate Stations.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS, every day, excepting Saturdays, 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Sta

on SUNDAY, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 F. M.
These Express Trains connect at Elmins with the Elmins and
fingara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunsick with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati,
oledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class eplendid
camers for all ports on Lake Eries.

D. C. McCALLUM, George Sont D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup'L

EW-YORK to MONTREAL, Ogdensburgh, W. JOHR 10 MONI REALL, Ogdensburgh, White Mountains, St. Jehnsburg, and Bartington, via orthampton, Bratilebaro', Bellows Falls, Rutland, Windsor, Litte River, Wells River, Montpelier, St. Albans, and Rouse', int.—Through tickets via the NEW-YORK and NEW-HA-EN RAILHOAD. Boston Express Trains to Springfield, 8 M and 4 P. M. Buggase checked through.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent—Office, Pier No. 25, Peck-slip.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILADEL PHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.

-United States Mail and Express Lines: Leave New York 8 and 16 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Through in four hours. Second Class, \$2.25 in the 10, \$2.75 in 4, and \$3 in 3 and 10 A. M. and \$9 P. M. The New Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M. at \$2.5 in the 10 and the way of the control of the leaves at 12 M. at \$2.5 in the 10 and the West, and for Baltamore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE and HURON RAILROAD.—Great Route for the Summer Tourist to Maskinaw, Saut Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee,
Chicago and all parts on Luke Michigan. In connection with
the New York and Erie or New-York Central Railroads via Oswego or Buffalo and Niegara Falis and Lake Outaris. Parties
of Pjeasure and all persons en route to the above points, cut
obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning the
route, by application at the Office of the Company, No. 207
Eroadway, between Warren and Chambers-st. to
CHAS, S. TAFPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Esq., Superintendent, Toronto.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-THREE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-DELPHIA and PITTSBUGH.—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 74 A. M., and leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 74 A. M., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7 P. M. And Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7 P. M., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 1 P. M., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 1 P. M. The NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 0 P. M.

The ab we linus connect at Pittsburgh with the Railroads to and from St. Lowis, Mo.; Alton, Galena, and Chicago, Ill.; Frankford, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Haute, Madison, La Fayette, and Indianopolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cloveland, Columbins, Zanceville, Massilon, and Wooster, Ohio; also, with the Steam Facket-boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Louisville and Cincinnati.

For further particulars see hand-bills in the hotels of this.

Every further particulars see hand-bills in the hotels of this.

City. Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and confortable route between the East and Wost.

Through tickets can be had at sither of the above mentioned sinces in the West, or of R. B. DEAN. Agent, New-Jersey Railroad Co., foot of Courland-st., New-York.

J. L. ELLICOTT, Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Thomas Moore, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-sts., New-York, April 19, 1855.

Philadelphia.

CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic Cities with Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern States, by a con-inuous Haliway direct. The Road also connects at Fittsburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and viability routs by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and some the Great West. Tom the Great West.

Groote, (in bales) Hardware, Leather, 60c. per 100 fb. Weed, (in bales) Hardware, Leather, 60c. per 100 fb. Weed, &c...

Mean Class.—Anvils, Bagging, Bacon and Foe, per 100 fb. Pork, (in bulk.) Hemp, &c...

FOURTH CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and Obe, per 100 fb. Perk, (Fasked), Lard and Lard Oil...

In shipping Goods from any polar east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "My Pennsylvania Radirond." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Koad at Philadelphia, Office of Philadelphia, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS.—Moses Potter, Boston; J. L. Elliott, New-York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia, Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; Gro. C. Franhleens, Pittsburgh, Springman & Brown, Chelmani, Ohio; J. S. Moorbead, Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Medeltum, Madison, Ind.; Ratchiff & Co., St. Louis, Mo., J. S. Mechell & Son, Evansville, Indiana.

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J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Penn, Railroad Co.; or

C. B. ALLEN, No. 2 Astor House, New-York,

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoons, Pa.

Aledical.

CARD.-Dr. BLUNDELL (late of London Continues to send by Express to the afflicted on receipt of \$5. Sir Asiley Cooper's celebrated REMEDY for the Rabeal Cure of RUPTURES, without the use of a Trues; also, his favorite Recipes for the Cure of Rheumatism. Piles, and Nervous Debility, in their worst form, \$1 each. Address.

Dr. BLUNDELL, Broadway, New-Yerk.

D E J O N G H

LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Prepared for medicinal use in the Loftoden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of chemical analysis by OR. DE JONGH which by his literary works and scientific travels hus gained for himself in whole Europe the well-deserved reputation as the highest authority in all that regards this most effectival remedy for CONSUMPTION. BRONCHITIS. ASTHMA. GOST, RICKETS. SCHOFTLOUS AFFECTIONS, DISEASES of the SKIN, INFANTINE WASTING, and GENERAL DEBILITY.

Approved of and recomposaled by BVP 2011-202.

SKIN, INFANTINE WASTING, and GENERAL DEBILITY.

Approved of and recommended by BERZELIUS, LIEBIG,
WCHLER, JONATHAN PEREIRA, FOUQUIER, and numerous other discinguished Physicians and celestific Chemitae.
Specially rewarded with medals by the Governments of BELGIUM and the NETHERLANDS, and supplied to the leading
Hospitals of Europe.
Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the Continent in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy,
as well as for its being perfectly free from all unpleasant odor,
and disagrecable bitter and actimonions tasts, not irritaring the
threat nor impairing digestion, neither producing nauses and
wemitivity, nor distribus.

Bettles labeled with DR. DE JONGYS Stamps and Signtures. 75 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to Apothecatics
and Druggistz. Eight bottles forwarded, carriage free, to the
country on receipt of \$d. Whotesale and retail by
LEOPOLD WETZLAR, No, 15 Dey-st., New-York,
Seic Agent for the United States of Dr. do Jongh's Light
Brown Coe-Liver Oil.

THE UNIVERSITY FAMILY REMEDIES. Seared under the Seal, Senction and Authority of THE UNIVERSITY OF

PORULAR KNOWLEDGE.

Chartered by the State of Pensylvania, April 29, 1826,
WITH A CAPITAL OF \$400,000,
Mainly for the surpose of arcesting the evils of Sparious
Worthless Nostrums.

For supplying the Community with reliable Remedies wherever a competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This institution has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his of chasted

kie wiebrated

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE;

Knewn for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure as focus for FEVER AND AGUE, &c.

And his inestimable Re medy for b OWEL COMPLAINTS,

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,

Which highly approved and Popular Remedics,

The University's Remody for COMPLAINTS OF THE LUNGS.

The UNIVERSITY'S ALMANAC may be hed, at the Brane c of C. H. RING Johnst, Broadway, N. Y. CLICKENER & Co., No. B. Barclay-st. W. S. DUNHAM, No. 66 Broadway.

Mrs. HAYS, Brocklyn.

The University's Remedy for DYSP 2781A OR INDIGESTION.
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS.

OUR ATTENTION has recently been called to an article said to be of wonderful efficacy in the restoration of weak and disordered stomachs. It is exclude FOWELL'S NOURISHMENT FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS AND DYSENTERY and is recommended slike for child and sadult. It is not exactly a medicine, and cannot be kept but a short time after it is made. Its discoverer, Mr. POWELL, corner of Grandest, and Graham-av, Williamsburgh, is ready to farnish the same whenever ordered. Those who have tried it speak in anbounded terms of its wonderful and healthful properties even in cases which physicians had supposed were hopeless. Mr. P. has for years supplied his friends and neighbors with great success, and is induced now to offer the same to the public generally.

preparation for restoring preserving cleanwing, beautifying the heir, invented by Dr. S. M. Elliott, the Oct as per his certificate below, is now exclusively manufacture the undersigned, at the low retail price of 50 cents per b. Sold by the principal Drugsists. Orders with funds promoted by

WHISKERS or MUSTACHES produced in

Legal Notices.

CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK—SU-PLUM. Hon. R. H. MORRIS, Justice. Decree of Divorce granted June 22, 1855.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all peress having clims against WILLIAM ACHESON, ate of the tay of New-York, deceased, to present the same with voucher acreof to the subscriber, at the store of John Crohers, No. 5. Schematzet in the City of New York on or before the first country of the thereof to the subscriber, at the store of John Crohers, No. 50.
Chatham street, in the City of New York, on the before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of May, 1855.

ARCHIBALD WILSON,
JOHN CHATTERS

my80 law6mW* ALEXANDER C. CULBERT,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATHEW THUTE, late of the lift of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. Fwomey, No. 25 Pinest., (at McSpedon & Baker's Printing Office.) in the CRy of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of March, 1859.

mb21 lawdmW J. GEORGE KIP. { Kxccutors.

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to a persons having claims sgainst HENRY ANDERSON, late a the City of New-York, decreased, to present the same with wouches thereof to the subscriber at the office of Betl & Cose Ergs, No. 52 John st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of January hext.—Dated New-York, the 5d day of July, 1815.

ELIZA ANDERSON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New York, Notice is hereby given to ail persons having claims against MICHAEL QUINLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of William C. Wetmare, Esq., No. 81 Wallest, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1856.

WM. JAMES QUINLAN, Executors, jet Jawfin W. JOHN MAYHER,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baving claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Office, No. 141 Eighth-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next. Dated New-York, the twelfth day of June, 1855. [jel4 law6mW] J. B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORIGE BRADEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thread to the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thread to the understanding, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of March, 1853.

BRIDGET BRADEN.

Administratrix.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of all obtained in the country of New York, notice is hereby given to a cross having claims against ELIZABETH STEVENSON, lat it the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with others hereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st, the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of Septemer next. Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1859, mh7 1aw6mW F. CAHILL, Attorney for Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all per-sons having claims sgainst JOHN SCHROEDER, late of the City of New York, milkman, decased, to present the same, with vonction thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of E. C. Körner, No. 243 Washington-st., in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the ANNA SCHROEDER, Administratrix,

plaint was filed on the 19th day of June, 1855.

BARNEY HUMPHREY & BUTLER,
je 20 law6wW Plaintiff's Attorne

the Statute is such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to Luther Stowell, an individual banker, (COMMERCIAL BANK of ALLEGANY COUNTY.) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
ivis law W2y M. SCHOONMAKER, Superlatendent.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONK-LIN and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against Z. B. BAR-NUM, the true Christian name of defandant not being known to the plaintiffs. (Complaint filed June 36, 1836, in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.)—To the above named Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to plaintiffs. (Complaint filed June 3, 1800 in the Court of City and County of New-York.)—To the above need Defendant. You are hereby summened and required to wer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the co of the Clerk of the City and County on to serve a copy our answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their ce, at No. 115 Nassan-street, in said City, within twenty days or the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the days such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint in the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take guent against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy reddiers and fifty on my with interest from the 221 day of taker, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, besides the set this action.—Dared June 25, 1855.

New-York Daily Tribune.

ETCHINGS OF NEW-YORK.

III.-THE NOBLE IRISH MARY.

There are few things to us more pleasant than saunter along our City docks, watching the strange mixture of races which pour with unceasing tide upon our shore. The motley quays of Gibraltar, Marseilles, Alexandria and Genoa come nearest to New-York in the strarge picturesqueness and variety of their crowds. There, once or twice a year, you see a huge commingling of those dreamy Eastern races who hang around the gates that separate Europe from Asia, and along the beautiful shores of the Adriatic, where the ocean seems to have sent its weary waves like so many other worn spirits, to steal into a soft and sunny grave, are to be seen lounging on the quay sailors very zone and clime and race. But over these pictures there hangs a lazy, indelent cloud. They are oitched like gipsics' tents at certain seasons and in a while glide away one knows not how, and all is silence. But the scenes on our quays are equally varied, and ever constant, animated and brisk.

As we sauntered along watching the great republian sun-no unfit emblem of our country-gild with equal smile the flags of every nation, floating above us like a field of flowers, we saw at the end of one o the piers two emigrant vessels pour out of their sides a motley crowd of Germans and of Irish, looking confused and bewildered at the bustle their arrival had created, many seeming worn and harassed by the traces of the troubles of the sea that they had passed, and many by anxious thoughts of the troubles of the

land to come. Our eye fell first upon a bright German boy who was playfully tossing in the air with childish glee some chestnuts he had picked while loitering at the Island. Pleased at our interest the father, a tall, blue eyed, fair haired man, whose healthy countenance was beaming with honesty, and who softened to the sweet music of his native tongue, commenced telling of the voyage and gave a lamentable account of the sufferings of many of the passengers. But above all did he speak with rude, gentle sympathy of an Irish woman who had been so sick and so sad, yet so resigned and gentle—here he stopped and said suddenly, "there she is," pointing to an old wasted form leaning upon the arm of a young girl, proud and tender of that burden as ever Troubadour of his lady-love. How happy and cheerful she looks, said the good German with earnest delight. Her sadness is all gone, when as we leoked into the sweet modest face beside her,

to confirm the adage that truth is stranger than fic tion, our turn of surprise had come, as we recognized and returned the smile of one who had resided for a long time in our house as a domestic.

Mary Meara was of Glengoda, in the County of Galway, one of those villages beautiful even in their sadness, that before the famine the traveler through Ireland on Bianconi's cars, saw so often reposing in the bosom of some valley that stole up with a half-retiring modest love, and threw its soft arm caressingly around the wild, beautiful hill in whose shadow it had so long slept. Often had she come to ask us to direct a letter to Glengolla, and for this small service gave, in the thousand smiles that broke through the melancholy shadow of sorrow hanging upon her face, weet thanks of gratitude. For the last few months she had not come to us with the accustomed envelope, but when we saw her we thought it might be intrusion to speak. But knowing the undying love of an Itish woman's heart, and half guessing the secret in her proud happy look, we said playfully, "why, Mary, you never come to us now, you must have found some beau to direct your letters." "Oh no. Sir." said ste. I knew that she would come," pointing to the feeble form beside her. I told the old weman then what the German had said of her, when she at once burst into tears, saying, the German and all on board had been good and kind to her, but added she, casting her eyes half toward her daughter, half toward God, to whom the poor Irish in joy or sorrow equally render praise, "it was all the blessing "of my darling Mary." And spite of the modest effort of her daughter to restrain her, went on to say, that month after month came a beautiful letter, gladdening her old widowed heart, inclosing a small amount in each, until at last she had enough to pay

the passage. Mary tried hard to repress emotion and stop the big rebellious tear. But there it stood full and bright, while through it broke like heralds of delight, bearing her soul's sweet message, smiles that peeped and played for a moment and then ran back to hide themselves in the happy heart. Oh blessed tears ! of such are the gems that sparkle round the throne of the beloved one.

For ourselves we could not look upon that mother and that child without, thank Heaven, deep emotion, nor was it unmingled with self-reproach. How many times had we rudely rung the bell and summoned her up to do a little thing we might as well have done ourselves? How many times for some trivial errand have we disturbed her as she snatched a half hour from her heavy toil to pour into a few soft wild words the gentle gushing of an Irish daughter's heart? And as we wished her joy she said, making light of her sweet virtue, "There are thousands and thousands of girls and young boys here who do what I have done and far more." Yes, to the honor of their lovely and stricken parent-land be it said, there are thousands and thousands scrubbing and toiling day and night, bearing with Christian resignation their hard, lonely let, making sacred their toil in the eyes of God by consecrating it to the holiest of uses, submitting themselves with the greatest cheerfulness to thousands and thousands of privations, curtailing their small woman vanities or little Sunday joys, like noble souls, to gladden the heart of some old mother that by the hearth-stone far away across the ocean sits lonely without her "Allanah astore, the light of her eyes and the pride of the village." On, ever on, brave Irish hearts! On, noble Marys, in every quarter of this noble land.

And you, ye masters and mistresses of households. take this simple story to your hearts, and for noble Mary's sake be right generous and kind to the virtuous Irish servant girl.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

We gave on Monday a brief account of the great Convention at Indianapolis on the 13th. Below will be found the remarks of Gen. Wilson, of Massachusetts, on that occasion, and also a copy of the resolu-

setts, on that occasion, and also a copy of the resolutions adopted:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens of Indiana: I
need not teil you that it affords me profound gratification to meet with you to-day, and participate with you
in the commemoration of this hallowed anniversary—
an anniversary hardly second to the great day of the
Declaration of our Independence. It is a glorious day
for those dwelling upon the soil consecrated forever to
liberty by the law that makes this day memorable.
All nature seems to participate in the jey of this occasion. The trees have put on their greenest robes and
the deep blue sky over our heads looks down benignly
upon us.

As the distinguished gentleman who preceded me (Judge Morton) who has made one of the clearest and most logical arguments I have ever heard, told you, we stand upon the Constitution. We recognize its binding obligations upon us. We stand by the Union. We respond to the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union We respond to the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union We respond to the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union We look of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union We look of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union We look of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union We look of the sentiment of the great statesman of Messachusetts of the great statesman of Messachusetts."

The speaker then aliuded to the success of the Republicans in Ohio and Indiana, and said that these glorious results had been obtained by union.

I want to see a union of all the people on this question. The Whigs can't do it. "The Whig party lives," as Mr. Webster said, "only in history." They could not do it, even if they made Fierce their candidate. [Laughter.] But then write your proposed of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union was particular to see a union of all the people on this question. The Whigs can't do it. "The Whigs the proposed of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union was previous as a union of all the people on this question. The Whigs can't do it. "The Whigs the proposed of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union was previous as a union of all the people on this question. The Whigs can't do it. "The Whigs the proposed of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union was previous as a union of all the people on this question. The Whigs can't do it. "The Whigs the proposed of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union was previous as a union of all the people on this question. The Whigs can't do it. "The Whigs the proposed of the sentiment of Jackson: "The Union was previous as a union of all the people on this question. The Whigs can't do it. "The Whigs the proposed of the people of the wood of the detend it, if need be, with our blood. We respond the sentiment of the great statesman of Massachusetts and of the country, "Liberty and Union, now and "forever, one and inseparable." We love the Union. American slavery, our relations and obligations to it, make up this day the grand and overwhelming issues which are to be decided by the country. The transcendant in the state of these issues now excite the attention of these issues now excite the attention. which are to be decided by the country. The transcen-dent importance of these issues now excite the atten-tion of the East, North and South. Learned men who have leid all their treasures of knowledge under con-tribution, ard great statemen upon whose lips listen-ing Senates have hung in delight, are now illustrating, with all the stores of genius, learning and cloquence, the vast consequences involved in the problem we are now to work out.

the vast consequences involved in the problem we are now to work out.

Slavery was forced upon this country by the selfishners and avarice of England. The speaker here alluded briefly to the history of the slave trade and the maintenance of the traffe by England for 150 years. The people of New-England, he said, were favorers of emancipation then, because there was no contract for the labor of the bondmen, and "liberty" was their principle. The first Congress that assembled in this country gave utterance to the sentiment of liberty. They declared that they would not import, or encourage the importation of slaves. Encouraged by this feeling in favor of freedom, the people of the Northern States began to abolish Slavery, and in a few years seven of the thirteen States had rid themselves of it. In Virginia even, emancipation was attempted. Jefferson, Washington and others advocated it, but Virginia clung to her idols, and the great work stopped with Virginia. This movement had the sanction of the preatest names in our history. The Adamses, Jays, Ellsworths and others in the North; the Washingtons. Jeffersons and others of the South, who had just come out bantised in the blood of the Revolution, believed Ellsworths and others in the North; the Washingtons, Jeffersons and others of the South, who had just come out baptised in the blood of the Revolution, believed that Slavery would soon disappear under the influence of the institutions they had founded. They stamped upon the only territory the Republic then possessed the principle of Freedom and Free Institutions for all classes of men. [Applause.] Such were the sentiments of those who inaugurated the great movement that separated this country from England. But we of this day have departed, and widely departed, from the policy of our fathers.

How does it happen that we of the North, with an uncounted unjointy upon our side, have so departed

policy of our fathers.

How does it happen that we of the North, with an uncounted majority upon our side, have so departed from the wise and beneficient counsels of the great men who founded our Institutions? I will tell you. It has been accomplished for personal and political ends, and nothing else. The Compromise of 1:20 was forced by the South upon the reluctant and unwilling North. The extension of Slavery enacted by it was resisted by the House, the immediate representatives of the people, but the Senate was true, us it has always been to the interests of Slavery, as true as the House of Lords of England to the interests of the privileged aristocracy of that country. It has been by party influence that Slavery has sent its chilling shadow over the Free States. Men held to the doctrine of Patrick Henry, that "we should transmit to posterity an abhorence of Slavery," and of Franklin, that "we should march up to the very verge of the Constitution to destroy the traffic in human flesh," in the days when the foundations of our Institutions were laid; but the sentiment is changed now. The whole power of the Government is wieded for its benefit. Why, the present Administration never sends an appointment to the Senate for confirmation that the question is not asked, "It he sound upon the Slavery "conselient". During the few dars that I served in on is not asked, "Is he sound upon the Slavery question!" During the few days that I served in

plaure]. I saw a letter in The New-York TRIBUSE the other day, in which it was stated that the Southern members had resolved to come up to the next session of Congress, and the Senate of the country, armed. members had resolved to come up to the next session of Congress, and the Senate of the country, armed. I say let them come armed if they please. [Applause.] We will meet them armed with Justice and Truth, and say to them, "You may come armed as you will, we "will meet the contest, let it come where and how it "may." [Great applause.] The South talks of disunion. It is idle talk. [Voice in the crowd, "No they "won't, they don't believe it themselves. They dissolve the Union! They constitute but one third of the population, and one-nifth of the power of the country and they have that element of destruction among them of which Jefferson said, "No man could "lay his head upon his pillow in safety in the midst of "it." The South don't mean to dissolve the Union. They know that it is their social, political, and. I had almost said, their eternal salvation, to remain in the Union. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Mason of Virginia, who was exceedingly agitated at the prospect of the action of the next House of Representatives—he was troubled before his time—[Laughter]—had said during the last few days of the last session, that if the House repudiated the principles of the Nebraska bill, he would turn his back upon the Senate and walk out. Well, if he should walk out, it would hurt nobody badly. This great orb would still continue its revolutions, and the affairs of the country

of the Nebraska bill, he would turn me out up on the Senate and walk out. Well, if he should walk out, it would hurt nobody badly. This great orb would still continue its revolutions, and the affairs of the country would no doubt go on just as if nothing had happened [Laughter]. But Virginia has three hundred hostages in the hands of the Union, in the persons of sons of the First Families, who hold office in Washington. Andfold anybody ever know of a Virginian leaving the public crib as long as he could stay at it? [Laughter, Voice in the crowd—"Never, while there is any fodder in the rack."]

the public crib as long as he could stay at it! [Laughter. Voice in the crowd—"Never, while there is any fodder in the rack."]

There is no rectional feeling here [Cries, No! No!]. We are broad, national, and comprehensive in our ideas and interests. We feel it to be our duty, as a great Democrat in his day. Legget, said, "to perform to "master and slave the duties of common humanity." We are not sectional. We stand upon the great platform that "all men are born free and equal" [Voice—"Pettit says that's a lie"]. Yes, though a Senator from your own State declared it a "self-evident lie," we believe in that declaration. We support the Constitution. We believe it was meant to extend Freedom [Applause]. We want a platform within and upon that Constitution, and we will stand upon it let come what will [Applause]. Our principles are national, our aims are national. The Black Power, and not national decrines, governs fifteen States. That Black Power has captured the Democratic Party, and taken Pierce and his Administration. That Administration is to-day the humble instrument, the tool of the Slave Power, and nothing else [Cries of True! True! and applause].

Slave Power, and nothing else [Cries of True! True! and applause].

The Kansas-Nebraska act, of which the gentlemen who preceded me has already spoken most ably, was introduced into Congress eighteen months ago by a rising young man of your neighboring State [Great laughter]. He was born in New England, and I am sorry to say, so was Benedict Arnold [Applause]. We have a great many men born in New-England who come out to your country whose births have done us no credit, and whose abandonment of their early principles have done you no credit. The speaker dwelt for a few minutes on the bad faith of that measure, and said that in the National Know-Nothing Council, of which you may have heard, it was generally conand said that in the National Know-Nothing Council, of which you may have heard, it was generally conceded that a great wrong had been done us, but no-body had the courage to try and right it. One distinguished Southern man had told him that if New-York and New-England had stood up side by side in that Convention and presented an unbroken front, our rights would have been conceded us. And if the North had stood up against the Nebraska measure together as one man, there were enough fair minded men in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessoe, to have secured us our rights and prevented the perpetration of the wrong. But I tell you, we shall never have a divided South until we have a united North [Applause]. The doughfaces are enemies not only have a divided South until we have a united North [Applause]. The doughfaces are enemies not only of the true men of the North, but of the generous, liberal men of the South. Our mission is to exterminate the whole race [Great applause]. They have been false to Freedom and not true to Slavery. They have betrayed the North and deceived the South. And the true men of the South will thank us when we throttle the rest of them, expel them from public life, and send them to the retiracy of their families. When we perform this work, and we are now about it [applause], we can meet our Southern brethren, look them in the eye, take them by the hand, and say "you "shall have all your rights, but nothing more, and we "will have our rights."

He then noticed the increase of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the country in twenty years. So long ago, he

He then noticed the increase of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the country in twenty years. So long ago, he said, there was not a men who dared assert what we now declare to-day, that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national, and the Federal Government should have no responsibility for it. In New-Hampshire in 1835, the Legislature declared by an overwhelming majority that the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of National faith. Isaac Hill said that not one man in five hundred had any sympathy with Anti-Slavery men. Mr. Pierce said that none but silly women had any sympathy with the Anti-Slavery movement. He has probably seen some cause since to change his opinion [Laughter]. In that State all parties had acted in beautiful and barmonious concert, and by vest majority had put three monious concert, and by vast majority had put three true friends of Freedom in Congress. Indiana may lay her hand upon the heart of New-Hampshire, and she will find that heart beat responsive to her own. The speaker then alluded to the success of the Republicans in Ohio and Indians, and said that these glorious results had been obtained by union.

Pierce will not be the candidate in 1856. The De

said, "only in history." They could not do it, even if they made Fierce their candidate, [Laughter.] But Fierce will not be the candidate in 1856. The Democratic party have tried him once, and won't take him up again. They made a "small experiment" with him. [Laughter.] There was once a man in New York who got one vote for Governor, in one of the elections. Some time after the occurrence he met a negro, and accosted him as usual, but the negro did not seem to remember him. "Why," says the gentleman, "don't you knew me! I ran for Governor here "some time ago!" "Oh," says the darkey, "you "are the man that tried a small 'speriment." [Great laughter.] The Democrate had tried a "small speriment" with Gen. Pierce.

The question is, how are we to defeat the Administion? The American party alone can't do it. The Anti-Slavery party alone is too weak. They are few in numbers, though their policy, I believe will yet be impressed upon this country. But the time is not yet. How shall we keep the Administration defeated? It has been defeated. It went down last year under the deluge of wrath of a betrayed people, and it now floxts a shattered hulk upon the waters. How can it be kept so! The present success of its opponents has been attained by a union of all parties, and it can be again secured in the same way. Indiana can be carried by acting in concert and harmony, and only that way [Cries "That's the way, we'll do it"]. I bid you God speed, and charge you that you do it ["We will"]. I hope to see the day when we shall have in New-England, and in all the country, a common union upon a common platform of all the friends of Freedown. And when the day shall come, as come it will, when the hered of doughfaces has been exterminated, when we present a united front to the South upon a national and liberal basis, we shall have noble and liberal men in the South who will meet us fairly, and respect our rights, and give a new impulse to emancionation in the South We must not quarrel about nice shades of words. We want to defeat the

hands of an Oligarchy and is safe.

I go further in-this Slavery matter than you may do. I say it frankly. Nincteen years ago I stood by William's slave-pen in Washington, and I saw children and women doomed to Slavery collected there to be separated forever. And I took my resolution then never to vote for or aid Slavery while I had life, and I never will. [Applause.] I have never said or written a word in favor of Slavery. The great principles laid down in the platforms of the Free-Soil Conventions contain my views, but the country is nov ripe enough for the constitutional interpretations there declared. Our duty is now to meet upon a common and moderate. Our duty is now to meet upon a common and moderate platform. If I were an Anti-Slavery man, I should hei that I deserved a curse to the last day of my life, if I did not give my voice and aid to such a platform. If there was ever a time when Anti-Slavery men should

lay aside their extreme and distinctive views, to it interest the spread of Slavery, it is now.

Gen. Wilson then alluded to the subject of Americanism. He said he believed the men who organized this movement, did it for wise and beneficent purposes. The sentiment of Americanism, rightly interpreted, is in accordance with the genius of our Free Institutions. I would say that I loath the sentiment which makes distinctions on account of birth-place. The American rentiment does not that. It wants men from England, Scotland, Germany, to become imbued with the spirit rentiment does not that. It wants men from England, Scotland Germany, to become imbued with the spirit of our Government before they undertake to rule it. This is a good idea a Christian idea. We do not oppose foreigners. We take them by the hand but say, "Let them understand our Institutions, become familiar with our laws, before they exercise the rights of "citizens." It is not our wish to degrade them. Another idea is, that we want to preserve our Free Schools. We want no power engroued in the sevenhilled city or elsewhere, neither abroad nor at home, to interfere with our schools. We oppose no religion, but we are opposed to a politico-religious sentiment and action.

But, said Mr. Wilson, I have spoken longer than I

intended and will not detain you. It has given me great pleasure to visit your beautiful city. I love to see your rich country, to see you cultivating your free acres and enjoying your own. I shall go home loving your country, and hope that the feeling of unity and brotherhood between you and us will grow stronger and stronger. Let us work to hasten on the day when, in the words of a distinguished son of Ohio, "we shall "have a government without an oligarchy, an empire "without a slave."

"without a slave."
On the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Wilson was greeted with loud cheers and hearty applause. As he retired from the stand he told Mr. Elisworth that he had never seen so fine a meeting in his life. He was carnestly solicited to remain, but could not. He recarnestly solicited to remain, but could not. He re-

retired from the stand he told Mr. Elisworth that he had never seen so fine a meeting in his life. He was carnestly solicited to remain, but could not. He regretted the accessity of leaving greatly, and said that nothing could give him more pleasure than to remain. The Committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing resolutions for the consideration of the Convention respectfully report the following:

Reselved, That we cordially reaffirm all the principles set firth in the pramble and resolutions adopted by the Republican or People's Convention held in this city one year ago this day, and, as appropriate to this occasion, we readopt the following has been been as the set of the following and actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves togs the in commemeration of the passage of the Ordinance of In y 13, 11st, consecrating the North-Western Territory to Freedour; and Whereas, the unanimous adoption of said Ordinance by the Representatives of all the States in the Union at that date, clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of Slavery to the extension of commemmeration and the extension of Slavery to the extension of Constitutional power was the fixed policy of our fabrus; and, Whereas, we regard the recent repeal of the States of the Union at that date, clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of Slavery; therefore, while the extension of Slavery; therefore, while the state of the Wheeting on of Slavery; therefore, we will exist the of the States of the Union, plighted to a solemn compact, restricting the extension of Slavery; therefore, and and further, that we afferty pendilections, and in concern by all lawful means seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert to rights accern to principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention on the 24th day of May, 1854, indorwing and approving the Kansen-behavis indigity.

Hesolved Intervention to the event of the event

Stavet,"

Resolved further, That our Revolutionary ancestors regarded Freedom as national, and Slavery as sectional. That we will steadfactly adhere to their policy and firmly resist every attempt to reverse it.

Resolved, That an Administration that lacks the courage, ability and disposition to protect the citizens of one State or Territory, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, against the assaults of armed mobs from other States or Territories, is undeserving the confidence of a free people, and ought not to be continued in power ionger than a constitutional opportunity is affered to exchange it for one that will be untrammeled by the

THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN

pecial Cerrespondence of The N. O. Picayune

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CORPUS CHRISTI, Monday, July 2, 1855.

The Laredo mail arrived last evening, bringing intelligence that Carvajal and Capistran, with a sufficient force, were besieging Camargo, and that it was the intention of the Revolutionists, after taking the place, to march at once upon Matamoros and drive Woll out. At previous accounts Camargo was garrisoned by six hundred men, and it is probable there will be a desperate conflict before it can be taken. The States of Tamaulipas, Coabuila and New Leon are united in this matter, and the only points now remaining in the hands of the Government are Camargo, Matamoros and Tampico.

maining in the hands of the Government are Camargo, Matamoros and Tampico.

Col. Cruz, who was in command at Saltillo, surrendered the place without a struggle, and retired with all his forces in the direction of San Luis Potosi. With scarcely a single exception, all of the principal men in the three States above named have taken part in the revolution, and no one here entertains any doubt of its success. The combined forces were to have concentrated at Agua Lejas, a pass on the road to Monterey at the borders of Tamaulipas and New Leon. I presume they must have done so, as the letters from Rio Grands City speak of the united forces under the command of Carvajal. So far the latter is the only leader of note I have heard mentioned in coancet on with the revolutionary forces. Jauregui is in Monterey, I believe, and will probably resnain there to watch for the approach of the Government troops from the interior.

The approach of the result of the movement of the other side. Should Camargo fall soon, it is probable these goods will be sent up the river and passed into Mexico through the custom-house at that place. Gov. Garza of Tamaulipas is now near Camargo, and Gov. Garza of Tamaulipas is now near Camargo, and will doubtless resume the position from which he was driven by Santa Anna. There is to be a fair at Monterey some time this or next month, and these goods will doubtless be distributed thence throughout the interior. This will be an effectual blocker upon the receipt of duties at Matamoros for the present, and as Well depends entirely upon them for the payment and subsistence of his troops, he will be starved out unless he procures supplies by sea, which the revolutionists will doubtless endeavor to prevent.

will doubtless endeavor to prevent.

I shall be upon the ground in a few days, and will hen write you more in extenso.

C. C. P. S .- Since writing the above I have se P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen a letter from Brownsville, which states that Woll is busily engaged in fortifying Matamoros and Reynosa, and has determined upon maintaining these positions until he can obtain rectorcements from Vera Cruz, which he was daily expecting. The writer also says that the chiefs of the Revolutionists were quarreling among themselves. The principal of these appears to be Juan Suaza of Lampazas, a noted guerilla leader during the last war with the United States, and famous among his countrymen for his intrepidity in fighting Indians. The most wonderful tales are told of his courage, and he seems to be a man around whom his countrymen would rally in an emergency like the present.

The Revolutionists, it is said, have no artillery, and unless they take some at Camargo, it will be a matter

unless they take some at Camargo, it will be a matter of great doubt whether they can effect anything against either Reynosa or Matamoros. They have or will have plenty of money, however, and artillery can easily be procured.

can easily be procured.

A company of Mounted Rifles, commanded by Capt.
Elibit, and one of the 5th Infantry, arrived yesterday
from Fort Duncan, near Laredo, and they report that
Dr. Mullowney, the American Consul at Monterey,
had left that place with his family, and was daily ex-

LATER FROM TEXAS.

From The N. O. Picayune, July 11. A letter from Fort McIntosh, dated June 20, says: There has been the greatest rise in the river (Rio Grande) this week that was ever known since 1-21. Grande this week that was ever known succe 12.

It is supposed that Brownsville and Matamoros will suffer very much from its effects.

No news from the fillibusters. They are expecting some orders here by the Corpus Christi mail in relation to the movement of the troops. I don't know their ef-

ect. however. The Galeeston News of the 7th has the following

Matagorda County has been visited with a superabundance of rain, and the cotton-planters are now
wishing for dry weather.

The San Antonio Sentinel says that the corn cropa
generally look flourishing since the last rains. The
farmers now are confident of making average crops.

A letter from a planter near Rock Island. Washington County, dated the 29th ult., says crops of corn and
cotton are very promising—all we have to fear is too
much wet or caterpillar.

A letter from Bastrop County, dated the 30th ult.,
says the crops are very fine, and there will not be less

says the crops are very fine, and there will not be less that 20,000 bushels of corn for sale in that county.

The Prinity river was rising at Magnolia, June 30.

The Advocate learned that it had risen nine feet the A letter from Cotland, Newton County, dated 2d

inst., informs us that three persons, two men and a boy, were arrested at Madison for mail robbery. It appears that they have repeatedly robbed the mail be-tween Burkville and Madison, by means of a key, as stated by the boy. The robbery had been discovered in the neighborhood of Newton, and preparations made for arresting the boy, when it was ascertained that he had been taken. It is probable considerable damage has been done, as quite a number of torn and multiplated letters have been found in different places.

A letter from Jackson County, dated June 27th, and the control of the country of t

A letter from Jackson County, dated June 27th, says: Our crops since the rains are turning out fine, and such another core crop we never have had.

From a gentleman who has just arrived from Huntaville, we learn that a negro belonging to D. Baker, Esq. killed Mr. J. Thomasson of Danville, Montgoniery County, on Sunday evening the 1st instant. It appers Thomasson and the negro had been gambling, and Thomasson baying won all the negro's money he became enraged and seized the first opportunity to retaliate on his victim. The evidence against the negro was conclusive, the money and against the negro was conclusive, the money and pocket-book belonging to the deceased having been found in the negro's trunk after he had been suspected of the murder. He was sent to jail in Anderson, but

it was currently believed in Huntsville and the sur-rounding country that he would be lynched. Thomasson was borribly mufliated, being shot in the head, his threat cut ard bis bruins knocked out by the handle of an ax. Mr. Baker will take no hand in the dis-position made of the negro, being fully satisfied of his

We learn from The San Antonio Standard that the

We learn from The San Antonio Standard that the rumors of movements of troops, already mentioned, have been verified by the following orders:

The headquarters and two companies First Infantry to take post at Fort McKavett; two companies to take post at Fort Chadbourne; two companies to take post at Fort Belknap; two companies to take post at Fort Belknap; two companies to take post at the camp on the San Pedro, recently occupied by Capt. Granger's company on the El Paso road, and two companies to occupy Fort Duncan.

The movements indicated will be made with the least possible delay, after the arrival of the necessary transportation; and for that purpose the requisite number of wagons for the regimental headquarters, and for each company, will forthwith be sent to Fort Duncan by the chief of the quartermaster's department, for distribution by the regimental commander.

The six companies of the Second Dragoons occupy-

for distribution by the regimental commander.

The six companies of the Second Dragoons occupying Forts McKavett, Chadbourne and Belkmap, will, on being relieved by the First Infantry, march by the shortest practicable route to Fort Riley, Kausas Territery, under command of Major Steen, Second Dragoons. A portion of the transportation to be used for the removal of the companies of First Infantry is also to be used for the removal of the companies of dragoons to Fort Riley.

MOBBING A MURDERER.

The following is a detailed account of the lynching of a man in Wisconsin, mentioned in THE TRIBUNE under the telegraphic head. We find it in The Janes-

rille Standard Extra of Wednesday:

The trial of David F. Mayberry, for the murler of Andrew Alger of Jefferson County, in this State, has ended. The evidence in the case was closed yesterday afternoon, and after the arguments of counsel, and charge of the Court, the Jury retired to their room about 6 o clock, when, after an absence of fifteen min-

about a celeck, when, after an absence of fifteen minutes, they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty.

During the whole of this trial, and in truth from the
day of the discovery of the body of the murdered man,
up to the termination of the trial, much excitement
prevailed in the community. It was not of that kind
however which exhibited itself in threats of violence
against the prisoner, for all seemed desirous that he
should receive a fair and impartial trial. But the
moral sense of the public was shocked at the enormity
of the crime and the cold-blooded and heartless atrocity which characterized its commission. A feeling
deeper than that of ordinary excitement seemed to
have taken possession of the minds of the people, and
during the progress of the trial the crowd with which
the Court-House was constantly filled were quiet and
respectful. respectful.

But after the verdict of the Jury was known, public

indignation burst out, and evident signs of an intent on the part of the people without the Court House, to take the administration of justice into their own hands the part of the people without the Court House, to take the administration of justice into their own hands became apparent. Between eight hundred and a thousand people were assembled on the hill-side. When the officers appeared with the prisoner a rush was made for him—a noose was thrown by some one over his neck, but by dexterous use of his right hand it was cast off, and caught by one of the officers—when prisoner, officers and crowd rushed on the full run to the jail. The door of the jail was immediately closed and the officers stationed themselves at its front. Speeches were made against "mob law," but with little apparent effect. From 7 o'clock until 11 last night, demonstrations were made of an intent to break the jail and bring out the prisoner, but no serious attempt was made.

This morning at 8 o'clock the prisoner was brought from the jail to the Court House, a distance of about ten rods, for the purpose of receiving his sentence. A larger concourse of people was assembled inside and out of the Court House, than were present last evening, and the most intense excitement prevailed. We give in another column the sentence as pronounced by his Honor Judge Doolittle. His remarks prior to its pronunciation were of the most affecting character, and calculated to produce an impression upon the mind of the most hardened criminal. But the face of the prisoner during its delivery was as motionless and intensible as martile. His dull gray eye was fixed

mind of the most hardened criminal. But the face of the prisoner during its delivery was as motionless and impossible as marble. His dull gray eye was fixed upon the face of the Judge during its delivery, and gave no indication of feeling other than that of listening to a pleasant story of which he himself was the here. As we looked upon him we could not help exclaiming, "What a libel upon humanity is such a "face." His forchead is well formed and prepossessing, but his eye, that index of the soul, is such a one as we have never looked into before and when viewed closely, and taken in connection with the formation of his mouth and chin, are the unerring index of the heartless character of the man.

heartless character of the man.

After the sentence was pronounced a special police of about thirty of our citizens was summoned to assist the officers in re-conducting the prisoner to fail. Meantime the crowd without were collecting and becoming more furious in their clamors for the prisoner.

Judge Doolittle came to the portice and made a very impressive address to the populace, remonstrating against the spirit which seemed to actuate them, and in favor of the supremacy of the laws. He was listened to respectfully, and at this juncture a more quiet spirit seemed to prevail. This was about 11 o'clock A. M. About 1 o'clock the crowd thinned out and the officers geemed this a fitting time to proceed with the

A. M. About 1 o clock the crown thinnes out and the officers deemed this a fitting time to proceed with the prisoner to the jail.

At this hour we were sitting in our office, which is but a short distance from and commands a view of the jail, and had written most of the foregoing article. We were then startled by the ery of "Hang him,

We were then startled by the cry of "Hang him, "hang him!" when on stepping to the window, we saw the officers and prisoner coming toward the jail, surrounded by the infuriated mob. A rush was made for the jail, the door of which was harricaded at once by the crowd, and the approach of the officers cut off. The officers—though resisting the populace with all the energy they possessed, an I protecting the prisoner to the utmost of their power, we se borne down an I overpowered. The prisoner was then almost alone; but he defended himself with superhuman strength. He fought with the utmost desperation, and possessing a most athletic physical frame, for some ten yards the crowd fell like chaff before him. A blow, he werer, with, a bludgeon from behind felled him to the ground, and he was powerless. A rope was then passed round his neck and seized by the crowd, and a rush made down Court-st. The prisoner, though drazging in the dust, caught the rope with his hands and thus prevented strangulation at once. Arrived in front of our office, a desperate effort was again made by the officers and citizens to rescue him. The rope was cut three times by Mr. Orrin Gurnsey, who exhibited the most determined bravery in his behalf, but as often was he thrust aside and the rope readjusted.

At this time a scene almost indescribable was exhibited; a crowd of between three and four thousand persons swayed to and fro. In the center was the doomed prisoner, lying on the ground—above him stood friends begging and struggling for his life—while a far greater number were intent upon his death. This state of things lasted about ten minutes, and as we looked from our window the hope predominated that the friends of law and order might yet prevail. But it was a vain hope. "Hang him?" rose loader than before, and a rush with the prisoner was made to the cluster of trees on the public square; the rope readjusted upon his neck, the other end thrown over the limb of a tree, and for the first time in our life the horrible spectacle of a human be "hang bim!" when on stepping to the window, we se

We have thus endeavored to give a faint but truthful history of the terrible events of this day. We have witnessed a scene, which, God grant we may never see witnessed a scene, which, God grant we may never see again. It was a spectacle which, to be appreciated, must be seen, but once seen can never be forgotten. True, the circumstances which attended the marder of Alger, were of the most aggravated kind. It was a cold-blooded and atrocious deed. It is unattended by a single mitigatory circumstance. But these facts do not justify the course that has been adopted to-day. It will be heralded throughout the country as an evidence of mob-spirit which prevails here, and will be an ineffaceable blot upon the escutcheon of our fair, young city, whose reputation will suffer in spite of the truth, which, when known, should shield it.

The mardered rean was a rateman. He was well

The murdered man was a vafisman. He was well known to all who follow inis occupation on Rock River; he had been known to them all for years and was admired and respected by them all. His residence was near Jefferson in Jefferson County, in this State. His friends were aware of the enormity of the murder, and, as they supposed, the maleguacy of the punishment which our law provides for so foul a crime; and they assembled in mass here to await the issue of the trial. During its progress no more than common excitement was perceptible; but last evening, after the verdiet of the Jury was known, the deep-scated and determined fieling to visit punishment upon the head of the prisoner exhibited itself, and to-day an organized band of not less than three hundred persons were present who would not be satisfied save with the lifeblood of the murderer. We say this upon the authority of others and upon our own belief. This morning about 3 o'clock signals were fired in the city, and there is no doubt a large body of men from a distance were present from early day, whom no influence or persuasion could have changed from their purpose. The excitable and impulsive of our city joined them, and thus results have been brought about to-day which were undreamed of yesterday.

But we have extended this article to a very great length and close by expressing our profound regret at length and close by expressing our profound regret at what has transpired in our city, and with the earniest. The murdered man was a vaftsman. He was well

length and close by expressing our profound regret at what has transpired in our city, and with the earnest hope that we may never witness such a scene again,